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tain the ashes of her brother, Polos took in his hands the urn that contained the remains of his own son who had recently died, and acted the scene *non simulacris neque incitamentis, sed luctu atque lamentis ueris et spirantibus*. It is unnecessary to say that he could not have had his face enveloped in the rigid mask of later times.

M. Girard's article is deserving of careful study by all who are interested in ancient art and the classical drama. It is full of interesting observations and discussions which space does not permit to report severally. I may mention, however, as especially interesting to students of the drama, the classification of the types of masks in Aischylos, the remarks on the close relationship between Aischylos and the stage-drama, on the chevelure of the characters of Aischylos, and his explanation of the origin and purpose of the *ὄγκος*, which he thinks was devised to counteract the flattening effect of the strong light falling upon the heads of the actors, especially from the point of view of the spectators who occupied the upper rows. It may be remarked that this is another argument against an elevated stage; for there would have been much less need of the *ὄγκος* for this purpose if the actors occupied the top of the proscenium than if they moved on the level of the orchestra.

EDWARD CAPPS.

F. L. VAN CLEEF. *Index Antiphonteus*. (No. v of Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.) 8vo., pp. vi-173. Published for the University by Ginn & Co., Boston, 1895.

Indexes of the classical writers, complete and trustworthy, which shall present every word in its every occurrence, are invaluable to classical scholars. Studies in syntax, diction, and style are thus greatly facilitated. The investigator is at once spared much labor, and his inductions are based on a complete survey of the facts. Indexes of this thorough-going order are comparatively recent,—von Essen's Thucydides 1887; Paulsen, Hesiod 1890; Gehring, Homer 1891; Preuss, Demosthenes 1892.

This Index to Antiphon has several admirable features. It is absolutely complete, where Preuss leaves a dozen words untouched and other articles imperfect, and it goes much further than its predecessors in classifying uses and constructions. More noteworthy still, the work is practically a concordance—enough of the context is quoted to show at a glance meaning and construction without turning to the text. Numerals at the end of each article and subdivision give the statistical summation. In many cases (pronouns, conjunctions, particles) a second and third tabulation is added to show position of the word in the sentence, or its relation to other words in set phrases. Nothing so thorough has yet been attempted. The text is that of

Blass in the easily accessible Teubner series. Freedom from errors has been secured by the doubled labor of verifying every reference from the printed proofs.

The author announces his intention of proceeding with the other unindexed orators of the Canon. Praise is due the University, which makes possible the publication of works like this, in which no publisher can expect to find profit. Every fresh addition in this line advances the study of the development of syntax and style and prepares the way for the final Greek lexicon. The author will have no mean reward for his patient toil (no tyro can do this work, mechanical as it might seem) in its immediate appreciation by scholars everywhere, as well as in the realization that few works in the classical sphere are so sure of abiding a permanent treasure. S. R. W.

W. M. RAMSAY. *The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*; being an essay of the local history of Phrygia from the earliest times to the Turkish Conquest. Vol. I. The Lycos Valley and South-western Phrygia. 8vo., pp. xxii-352. \$6.00. Oxford, Clarendon Press. New York, Macmillan & Co. 1895.

Prof. Ramsay has again laid students of antiquity under obligation to him by the researches into the geography and history of Asia Minor which are contained in this work. The present volume, the first of a series on the Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia, is confined to the valley of the Lycos and South-western Phrygia; but the material collected, even from this limited area, is so large and of such varied interest that it was well to publish it by itself. Phrygian history moreover is not a unit. At different periods the territory was differently divided. Its parts were often politically separated. Its chief cities were quite distinct in origin and often in their customs. Hence the historian of Phrygia must necessarily present us with a series of studies, largely independent of one another; so that this volume does not suffer from being issued alone but has value entirely apart from that of the rest of the series.

There are but few scholars competent to criticise in detail the results at which Prof. Ramsay has arrived in the field which he has made peculiarly his own. His book is rather one out of which other histories will be made. Some of his minor statements will no doubt be contested by other experts. Some of them indeed are put forward tentatively by the author. But his main facts and inferences are incontestable and every scholar, who is interested in the history of Western Asia, will be grateful for the exact descriptions, the large